April) the snow starts melting in the mountains and results the water uplift in the region which cause destruction of farming land, canales, springs and roads and create extra work for the local people.

Jaghori is a mountainous region with different size of valleys having small plain areas where the people live in. It is connected mainly by three roads to Ghazni city. The first pass through Nawar and Sarrab, cover a distance of around 150 km to reach Ghazni, the second pass through Qarabagh to join the high way of Kabul-Kandahar then reach to Ghazni city and the third pass through Moqoor to reach to Ghazni. Jaghori is also connected by Kabul-Kandahar high way through Junda - Qalat to Kandahar province.

The farming lands are mainly irrigated by Kareez, spring and river. A river come from Malistan cross a mountainous area of Jaghori to reach Zabul province. This river pass through Sang-e-Masha village where is the center of Jaghori district and irrigate the farm land located along both sides of the river in a narrow valley.

The temperature fluctuate between -20c and 34c degrees of cillosis during winter and summer respectively. This low temperature degree resulted the short interval of plants growth in the region and the farmers can only get one term yield from their lands through the year from one side, and from the other side the cold weather has increased the number of jobless people to 80% for at least 4 months of the cold period of the year. Hence the people earn during eight months have to spend one year (12 months) which has caused malnutrition poverty among the people in the district.

<u>Ethnic Groups:</u>

Jaghori district is exclusively include Hazara, belonging to Shaite sect of Islam. All the project beneficiaries are of this group.

<u>Local Shuras:</u>

There are tow shura in the district of jaghori, the military and civil shuras.
The military shura in the alliance of three shaite organization , Hezb-e-Wahdat Islami, Harakat-e-lslami (Mohsini)and Hezb-e-Islami Hecmatyar. The civil shura is composed of farmers and peasants.

<u>Political and military situation:</u>

Hezbe wahdat is the most powerful organization in the area regarding military and political situation in the district than the others parties.
The situation now is calm in the district. Before there were some occasional fighting between them which did not effect the project

activities.
The roads to and from the project are open and safe.

Pre-war Situation:

As the area is mountainous and over populated therefore the people are normally forced to leave the area for seeking job and making money to support their families. Before the war the laborers were accustomed to leave the region for Pakistan, Iran and other places and this situation is still continuing. Although the imigration issue before the war were not as much more as it is now, because the number of population was less than it is now.

Narcotics Crop Cultivation:

No report have been received of narcotic being grown in the district.

Other NGO's Activities:

Leprosy Care	Lepco
Health	SO
Education/Agriculture/Irrigation	PSD
Veterinary Clinic	MCI
Irrigation/Agriculture	GRSP

Population:

Jaghori district generally consist of 110 small and big villages which includes 23294 families of 156285 population. Therefor the average population per household is almost 7 people and this is because of either fathers are living with their married sons in the same house or many brothers are living together under one shelter.

The population before war is estimated 118710 people in 18925 families which shows an increase of 37575 heads during the 15 years war.

The recent development specially the fighting of 1994 -95 in Kabul have had direct effect on the increasing of population, shortage poverty, price rise and other difficulties in the region. During 1994-1995, 765 families from Kabul, 133 families from Iran, 46 families from Pakistan and other places have come to the district, which totals 944 families of returnees.

The sudden change of policy relating to Afghan refugees by the government of Iran in 1995 resulted the huge flow of refugees from Iran. As a result, 4000 refugees without family from Iran and 1931 refugees from Pakistan and 794 from Kabul have arrived in the

region and this procedure is continuing, and every day the number of returnees increase.

Most of the returnees families from Iran and Kabul and Pakistan are living together with their relatives, but some of them are homeless and hardly need shelter and they are living in some abandoned houses.

Because of tens and unknown situation in Kabul and present situation of Iran they might be remained for long time in the region and face many difficulties as a lack of food, shelter burning fuel and income sources in the region which could not meet only the needs of permanent inhabitant. Therefore the 1336 returnees families specially suffering the many problems and highly need emergency helps before the coming cold winter.

The number of returnees with or without family and the number of families before and after the war are listed bellow:

Family / Population / Returnees.

1.No Family before the war: 18925	**After war:**	**23294**
2.Population before the war:118710	**After war:**	**156285**
3.Returnees without family from Kabul:	**794**	
4.Returnees without family from Iran:	**4000**	
5.Returnees without family from Pakistan:	**1931**	
6.Returnees(family): Kabul: 765, Iran: 133, Pakistan:		**46**

<u>Local Resource:</u>

Comparing to the total area of Jaghori district which is mostly mountainous, the Agricultural land is very less and estimated 73321 Jeribs land of which 45680 Jeribs for crop, 11731 Jeribs for fodder, 7406 Jeribs for unfruit Trees and 8504 Jeribes for fruit Trees.

A. Crop:

The main crop planted in Jaghori are wheat barely lintel and ect...and there are mainly one crop production in the region in a year which is dominated by wheat.

Cold weather, lack of chemical fertilizers, manure (Animal dung is used in cooking and heating), improved seeds, resistentablity of local seed against disease and agriculture rotation have resulted huge decrease in crop yield as estimated 245 Kg per Jerib. Therefore the total yield in Jghori may increase to 14052 MT which provide 90Kg per head and only sufficient for seven months of the year because people use more bread in the region than other foods

of better quality which are rarely found in the area. The remaining of **11244 MT** which is needed for the next five months should be imported from abroad.

B. Fodder:

The main Fodder in the area consist of Straw, Alfalfa and Clover. They are planting in 11731 Jeribs land. Since the animals are kept for four months at home during the cold weather and grazing for the next eight months in pasture therefore the district is self sufficient from this point of view. But the misuse of pasture and over grazing has raised the fear that the pasture might be cleared out and soil erosion take place.

C. Unfruit Trees and Forest:

The unfruit trees cover 7406 Jeribs of land include Papular Tree varieties. They are mostly planted in along the streams canals roads, rivers and the lands that are located along the both sides of the rivers and streams.

A small part of the trees are used in construction as beams, door and window and the major part are exported to Ghazni city and Kandahar province. Generally the number of these trees are decreasing because there is not balance between cutting and planting.

At the moment the mountains are deforested while 100 -130 years ago as the elders say the mountains around the villages were covered with different kinds of wild trees, bushes... and the signs of existence of these trees still are remained somewhere in the mountains. As the forest of the mountains are over used for heating, cooking and house construction during this period of time, therefore the mountains in the district are deforested.

D. Fruit Trees:

The fruit trees which are common in the area are Apple, Apricot, peach, Mulberry, Almond and some others. They are planted along the stream, Canal and farm lands irregularly and locally. The people dose not know gardening and there are not improved varieties of the fruit tree to resist against disease and pest, and currently they are subjected by different kinds of disease and pests mainly Aphids, Codling moth and Tent worm, which largely decrease the amount of the fruits product gained from the Trees, therefore the people can not get sufficient fruit from their gardens and become disinterested in gardening, while the people are highly interested in Orchard and improved varieties of fruit trees.

The following table shows the specific tree and crop land with their yields:

Agriculture Land / Orchard

1. Agriculture land:	73321	Jerib
2. Cereal Crop:	45680	"
3. Fodder:	11731	"
4. Orchard:	8504	"
5. Unfruit trees:	7406	"
6. Average yield per Jerib:	245	Kg
7. Total wheat yield per year:	14052	MT
8. Imported wheat per year:	11244	MT

Human Resource:

A. Labor:

As per consideration of the unfair geographical situations and agricultural less lands limitations in the district, the number of jobless people might be increased more than 6021 persons which mostly forms the labor force in the region and may come under three categories as:

1. Permanent Jobless:

They are land less people who are working on other's land either as daily wage taker or contractor labor and farmers. If they could not find such jobs in the region they leave for either Iran, Pakistan and other places.

2. Semi Jobless:

They are the people belonging to the same family who are busy working on a small piece of land (three Jerib) more than one person, while this small piece of land just could keep one person to be busy on it and the remaining are actually jobless and might be called as Semi Jobless people.

The number of this kind of jobless people is very high because many brothers are living together in one family and this kind of Jobless people may increased to 60% of the labor force.They themselves usually don't notice that they are jobless.

3. Seasonal Jobless:

The cold weather and snow fall from January to April have made 85% of the labor force jobless. They just clear out the snow of the roof of their houses for more than three months and kept jobless for four or five months of the year which resulted heavy poverty in the district.

B. Technical Labor:

The technical labor relating to tensmithry, black smithry, carpentry, radio repairing, watch repairing, mechanics, cooker, painter, gold smith and Tailor are 1482 person in the district.

C. Educated people:

Based on ethnical political and religious consideration, the district is ignored by the previous government to pay attention on the education sector of the region. Therefore the number of educated people are very less comparing to the total population of the district and just reach to 5900 persons. The labor and Jobless people are describe in the following chart:

Labor:	5310	Educated:	150
Permanent Jobless:	6021	Technical:	1482
Seasonal Jobless:	80%		

Health:

In this district of more than 156285 persons population a single hospital is running on almost privately by Shuhada Organization at the moment in Sang-e-Masha village and a Leprosy Clinic by Lepco in Qadi village for Leprosy patients treatment.

A number of Clinics were established by MSH in different village of the district, but they stopped for the time being because of lack of fund. There are MD doctors running their own clinics privately.

These existence Clinics can't meet the growing needs of the people, and the people take their patient to either Ghazni or Pakistan for treatment which have long distance and most of the people are died along the roads.

There is not mother and child care center and delivery center for pregnant women, therefore the pregnant women face difficulties during delivery and some die. The rate of the death of new born children is very high, because of lack of vaccine, non-existence of mother and child care clinic, Medicine and uncontrolled pregnancy periods.

In vaccination sector, Avicen was vaccinating children against five fatal disease some times back but since the beginning of 1994 they have stopped their activities too.

Education:

There are a considerable number of school in the district, but all of them do not have chairs, table, door, window, teaching materials

and professional teachers. Most of them are not being supporting by outside sources. The only people who can afford the expense of the education themselves, send their children to the school.

In this case most of the children forced to be kept off the school and education and forced to drop in child labor trap.

Besides boy's schools, there are girls schools also in the district which some of them have grades of above six, and mixed school of boys and girls at low grade are also common in the region.

In each village a religious school is running on by the religious leader of the village and most of then carrying on mixed education of both boys and girls, in order besides the boys, girls should also be benefitted from education.

The difficulties which are faced by the above schools are lack of chairs, tables, chalk, teaching materials and professional and experienced teachers which caused the students to be disinterested in school.

Bazaar and Roads:

Six main bazaars are located in different parts of Jaghori district. These bazaars contain different kinds of commodities of both local and foreign base.

The local commodities as skin of cow, goat and sheep and Qurooth (dried churned sour milk) in relatively low price are sold in these bazaars and instead foreign necessary commodities including food commodities are bought at higher price. The high charge of transportation and the bad condition of the roads have increased the price of the commodities which are imported to the region and decrease the price of the local material which are supposed to be exported.

Roads:

Jghori district is connected by three roads to Ghazni city and from there extend to other part of the country.

The first connect Jaghori to Ghazni through Nawar - Sarab with a total length of almost 140 km. The second pass through Qarabagh and reach to Ghazni which is the shortest, and the third pass through Moqoor to Ghazni which is the better roads than the other tow mentioned before. Jaghori is also connected to Kandahar province through Zabul be Kabul - Kandahar high way.

The road through Nawar-Sarab to Ghazni city is blocked to the traffic movement for 4 months, during the winter while the road through Moqoor to both Ghazni city and Kandahar province remains open all the time through out the year.

Before the war the road to Moqoor was also closed during the winter, because of heavy snow fall but nowadays the road remains open because the snow fall has decreased during this period of 16 years and the transportation vehicle are more powerful than it was before.

<u>Income Generation source:</u>

Besides agriculture the people are also busy in livestock, handicraft, trading and daily wage work, out side Afghanistan which are mentioning below:

A. Livestock:

One of the basic occupation of the people is livestock which include cow, sheep, goat and donkey.

Sheep and goat are used for milk, meat, skin and wool, cow for meat and skin and donkey for transportation. The average numbers of these animals per housed hold may figure out as below:

No	Name	No. Per House	Total
1.	Cow	3	29160
2,	Sheep	9	87480
3.	Goat	2	19440
4.	Donkey	1	9720
5.	Chicken	3	29160

The animal are feed and kept indoor for four months and for the next eight months they are grazing in the posture.

As a lack of veterinary clinic they died of some disease as Anthrax, Entrotoxima and black leg.

B. Handicraft:

Since long before Socks and Jackets have been netted and Geelim woven in the target area from wool by women, and men and sold in the local bazaar for meeting their needs. To some extent they solved their problems. Besides these activities some of the people are also busy in trading and the young people leave the area for Iran and Pakistan to get job and earn money to support their families. This earning extent from 35 to 40 percent income of the people.

Nowadays the local handicraft are highly under pressure from foreign second hand commodities which are found in low price in the local bazaar. It seems if constructive steps would not be taken, the local handicraft might be destroyed.

Women in Jaghori:

The women are living with many similarities in rural area of Hazarajat, while the women in Jaghori may have the following distinctions:

- They have relatively freedom to work without restriction in fields with or without their husbands and other relatives to take part in productions.
- They don't use cover as the other women in Afghanistan.
- They can move freely in the village and meet their relatives.
- GRSP carried out projects of Geelim weaving with women under WID programme in the field of Geelim weaving.

Effect of returnees:

As a result of internal war and new policy of Iran, a number of refugees with or without families have returned to the district and they have affected the area both positively and negatively.

A. Positive effect:

- Most of their men, women and children are literate and educated who may help the local people in this sector.
- Some of them have technical skill which may benefit the local people.
- They are interested in education .
- Their women know some skill specially sewing, which may help the local women to learn this skill.

B. Negative effect:

- Most of the local people are facing shelter problems, while the returnees also became burden on their shoulders.
- Most of the returnees are jobless and have nothing to eat and heat.
- Some of them are living with their relatives while the remaining are living in abandoned and unhealthy houses.

Problems:

- Mountainous situation and cold weather of the region.
- Huge high price of commodities specially food commodities.
- Lack of irrigation water specially in summer to damage agriculture and decrease the yield.
- Agriculture disease as smut and rust, orchard pest as Tent worm and Aphids,and Cut worm in vegetable.
- Lack of Health Clinic, as the people take their patient to Ghazni or Pakistan for treatment.
- Lack of Veterinary Clinic.
- Lack of professional teacher, teaching materials as well as chairs, tables windows and doors for the existing schools.

- Bad condition of vehicular road and foot pathway roads between the neighboring villages.
- Lack of protective walls for the farm lands in the mountainous region where easily being eroded by flood during raining.
- Lack of Mother and Child Care Clinic to control both birth and death rate of the infant.
- Arrival of refugees in the region which have increased the above problems more than ever.

Community response:

The socio-economy situation in Jaghori has made the people united as it is usual since long back that the people work collectively (Hasher) in Canal and stream cleaning, reaping and other major activities which is beyond the power of one or two persons. Hence the share of the people have been remained always high in any projects. In irrigation, and education the shares of the people reaches to 50% by providing local materials and unskill labor.

The reaction of the local people toward returnees are fair and brotherly . They helped them financially and sheltered them in their houses. Therefore in most places many families are living under one shelter.

As mentioned above, with little helps, encouragement and promotion from outside, the poor economy of the society may cross the line to sustainablity and self sufficiency and finally to encourage them to plan, evaluate and carry out their projects themselves.

Recommendation:

In reference to recorded figures in the survey sheets and observation of the society from near, the following are recommended:

- It is very essential to solve the returnees problems by providing emergency helps.
- Supply of sufficient irrigation water, supply of resistant and adaptable improved seeds, promotion of Orchard of improved and better quality of fruit trees and controlling of Agriculture diseases and pest.
- Promotion of income generation projects (Poultry, Sock and Jacket knitting, Geelim and Qalin weaving...) to decrease immigration and joblessness.
- Technical training courses on Black smithry, Tensmithry, Carpentry and Motor winding for creating self employment environment.
- Tailoring course for women.
- TBA training course for women.
- Establishment of new schools and supplying of teaching materials and teaching facilitator for the existence schools.
- Establishment of PHC and Mother and child Care clinic.

Report

Of

Hazarajat Mini Survey

On

The Districts of First and Second Part of Behsood

Summary sheet: ?

1. Total villages:..............................911
2. Number of families before war:..............54088
3. Number of families after war:...............69272
4. Population before war:......................325585
5. Population after war:.......................414643
6. Family returnees from Iran:.................1651
7. Family returnees from Kabul:................13337
8. Family returnees from Pakistan:.............251
9. Returnees without family from Iran:.........1396
10. Returnees without family from Kabul:........2178
11. Total farm land (In Jerib):.................88172
12. Cereal crop land(in Jerib):.................58784
13. Fodder land(in Jerib):......................29388
14. Unfruit trees land(in Jerib):...............2187
15. Fruit trees land(in Jerib):.................553
16. Permanent jobless(In percentage)............37.3
17. Technical labour............................508
18. Educated people.............................1350
19. Crop average yield per jerib(kg)............175
20. Total yield per year(MT)....................10287.2
21. Imported wheat per year (MT)................30861.6

- Repairing of connecting roads.

ЖЕ

Report of Hazarajat Mini Survey

On

Malistan District

1995

Ghazni Province

Submitted By:

Ghazni Rural Support Programme
(GRSP)

Submitted To:

(NRC/NCA)

Report

Of

Hazarajat Mini Survey

On

Malistan District

Summary sheet - Malistan District:

1. Total villages......................................73
2. Number of families befor war:.........................7608
3. Number of families aftre war:.........................9720
4. Population befor war:................................60316
5. Population after war:................................79242
6. Family returnees from Iran:.............................48
7. Family returnees from Kabul:...........................522
8. Family returnees from Pakistan:........................135
9. Returnees without family from Iran:...................2999
10. Returnees without family from Pakistan:...............342
11. Total farm land (In Jerib):.........................39587
12. Cereal crop land(in Jerib):.........................30504
13. Fodder land(in Jerib):...............................7040
14. Unfruit trees land(in Jerib):........................1669
15. Fruit trees land(in Jerib):...........................374
16. Permanent labor......................................1020
17. Permanent jobless.....................................929
18. Technical labor.......................................124
19. Educated people..90
20. Crop average yiel per jerib ....210 kg
21. Tota yield per year..............................6399 MT
22. Imported wheat per year..........................6346 MT

Report

Of

Hazarajat Mini Survey

On

Malistan District

Preface:

Based on contract between NRC as funder and GRSP as implementer, the survey team of GRSP moved to Jaghori and Malistan.

The main attention of the survey forms, which were prepared in Peshawar focused on local resource and the war effected returnees from Kabul. Besides doing this, GRSP groups have also surveyed other branches as agriculture, irrigation, Livestock, education, and health to reflect the problems of the vulnerable people of the areas.

The two districts surveyed by two groups of 3 member each in such a manner that the team reached the villages to contact the elders and gray beard of the village to collect the information. This was done in comfortable and warm atmosphere in order to avoid misunderstandings, and repeatedly the question were asked from different groups to decrease the errors.

GRSP teams took the advantage from their previous knowledge of the area and observation knowledge in recording of the figures to settle as much accuracy as possible.

To succeed in finding of the problems, local resource and needs precisely, our teams benefitted from the experience of other organization which are working in the villages. Therefore the recorded figures are very close to the actual.

Geography and Climate:

Malistan district with an area of (1930) square kilometer located at a distance of 160 km in the south - west of Ghazni province. It is bounded by Ajerristan from the north, Jaghori and Uruzgan from the south, Nawar from the east and Ajerristan and Khas Uruzgan from the west.

The district is located at a height of 3000 - 3500 m from the sea level and covered mostly by high mountains with snow for at least 4 - 5 months. The raining and snowing start from December and continue to May. In spring (stated from April) the snow starts melting and results the water uplift in the region which cause

destruction of farming land, canales and roads. In this period the road are usually blocked to the traffic movement.

Malistan district is connected mainly by tow roads to Ghazni city. The first pass through Nawar and Sarrab, cover a distance of 160 km to reach to Ghazni while the second pass through Jaghori and then reach to Ghazni city.

The farming lands are mainly irrigated by tow branch of small rivers which first originated from Qushnak village in the North of the district and flow at a distance of 35 km to the North West to join the second which originated from a village called Dahla in North East of Malistan and cover 40 km before joining the first branch in Shena Deh.

The tow joint branches flow to the South East to enter Jaghori district and it is called Arghandab River. 50% of farming lands are irrigated by the river while the remain are irrigated by springs, Kareezes and streams.

The temperature fluctuate between -20c and 30c degree of cillosis during winter and summer.This low temperature degree resulted the short interval of plants growth in the region from one side and the farmers can only get one term yield from their lands through the year, and from the other side it increased the number of jobless people to 85% for at least 5 months of the cold period in a year. Hence the people earn during seven months have to spend one year (12 months) which has caused malnutrition poverty among the people in the district.

Ethnic group:

the village exclusively included Hazara belonging to shai't sent of Islam.

Local shura:

There are two kinds of shura in the village, military and civil. Military belongs to the parties of Hezb-e-Wahdat, Hezb-e-Islami Hecmat yar and Nahzat-e-Islami, and the civil belong to the villagers consist of elders and gray bearded of the village.

Political and military situation:

The village is calm, no major conflict has been taken place between party members of different groups yet. Hezb-e-Wahdat is the powerful party in the village.

Pre - War situation:

As it was stated that the district is over populated, therefore the people specially the landless are normally forced to leave the region for seeking jobs and making money to support their families, but during Pre - war the migration problems were not as much high as it is now, because the population was much less than it is now.

Narcotic crop cultivation :

No reports have been heard of narcotic growing in the region.

Other NGO's:

Veterinary	(MCI)
Education	(PSD)
Leprocy Clinic	Lepco
Irrigation/Agriculture	GRSP

Population:

Malistan district generally contains of 73 small and big villages which includes 9720 families and 79242 people. Therefor the average population per household is more than 8 people and this is because of either fathers are living with their married sons in the same house or many brothers are living together under one family.

The population before war is estimated 60316 people in 7608 families which shows an increase of 18925 heads during the 15 years war.

The recent development specially the fighting of 1994 in Kabul have had direct effect on the increasing of population in the region. During 1994-1995, 522 families from Kabul, 48 families from Iran, 135 families from Pakistan and other places have come to the district, which totals 705 families of returnees.

The sudden change of policy relating to Afghan refugees by the government of Iran in 1995 resulted the huge flow of refugees from Iran. As a result 2999 refugees from Iran and 342 refugees from Pakistan have arrived in the region and this procedure is continuing and every day the number of returnees increased.

Most of the returnees families from Iran and Kabul are living together with their relatives, but some of them are homeless and hardly need shelter.

Because of tens situation in Kabul and present situation of Iran they might be remained for long time in the region and face many difficulties as a lack of income sources in the region which could

not meet only the needs of permanent inhabitant. Therefore the 705 families suffering the many problems and highly need emergency helps.

The number of returnees with or without family and the number of families before and after the war are listed bellow:

Family / Population / Returnees.

1. No Family before the war: 7608	After the war:9720		
2. Population before the war: 60316	After war: 79242		
3. Returnees without family: Kabul____	Iran: 2999	Pakistan:342	
4. Returnees(family): Kabul: 522	Iran: 48	Pakistan:135	

Local Resource:

Comparing to the total area of Malistan district which is mostly mountainous, the Agricultural land is very less and estimated 39587 Jeribs land of which 30504 Jeribs for crop, 7040 Jeribs for fodder, 1669 Jeribs for unfruit Trees and 374 Jeribes for fruit Trees.

A. Crop:

The main crop which are planted in Malistan wheat barely lintel and ect...

Cold weather, lack of chemical fertilizers, manure (Animal dung is used in cooking and heating), improved seeds, resistentablity of local seed against disease and agriculture rotation have resulted huge decrease in crop yield as estimated 210 Kg per Jerib. Therefore the total yield in Malistan may increase to 6399 MT which provide 80Kg per head and only sufficient for six months of the year because people use more bread than others. The remaining of 6346 MT should be imported from abroad.

B. Fodder:

The main Fodder in the area consist of Straw, Alfalfa and Clover. are planted in 7040 Jeribs land. Since the animals are kept for six months at home during the cold weather and grazing for the next six months in pasture therefore the district is self sufficient from this point of view. But the missuse of pasture and over grazing created the fear that the pasture might be cleaned out and soil erosion take place.

C. Unfruit Trees and Forest:

The unfruit trees cover 1669 Jeribs of land include Papular Tree varieties. They are mostly planted in along the streams canals

roads and rivers. A small part of them are used in construction as beams, door and window and the major part are exported to Jaghori and Ghazni city . Generally the number of these trees are decreasing because there is not balance between cutting and planting.

At the moment the mountains are deforested while 100 years ago as the elders say the mountains around the villages were covered with different kinds of wild trees, bushes... and the signs of their existent still remained somewhere in the mountains.

D. Fruit Trees:

The only fruit tree which is common in the area is Apple which are planted irregularly and locally. The people dose not know gardening and there are not improved varieties of Apple to resist against disease and currently they are subjected by different kinds of disease and pests mainly Aphids, Codling moth and Tent worm, therefore the people can not get sufficient fruit from their gardens and become disinterested in gardening.

The following table shows the specific crop and trees land with their yields:

Agriculture Land / Orchard

1. Agriculture land:	**39587**	**Jerib**
2. Cereal Crop:	**30504**	**"**
3. Fodder:	**7040**	**"**
4. Orchard:	**374**	**"**
5. Unfruit trees:	**1669**	**"**
6. Average yield per Jerib:	**210**	**Kg**
7. Total wheat yield per year:	**6399**	**MT**
8. Imported wheat per year:	**6346**	**MT**

<u>Human Resource:</u>

A. Labor:

As per consideration of the unfair geographical situations and agricultural less lands limitations, the number of jobless people might be increased more than 929 persons which forms the labor force in the region and may come under three categories as:

1. Permanent Jobless:

They are land less people who are working on other's land either as daily wage taker or contractor labor or go to Iran, Pakistan and other places.

2. Semi Jobless:

They are the people who are busy working on small piece of land (three Jerib) more than one person where just could keep one person to be busy on it. The number of this kind of jobless people is very high which may be increased to 60% of the labor force. And they themselves don't not sense that they are jobless.

3. Seasonal Jobless:

The cold weather and heavy snow fall from December to April have made 85% of the labor force jobless. They just clear out the snow of the roof of their houses for four months and kept jobless for six month of the year which resulted heavy poverty in the district.

B. Technical Labor:

The technical labor relating to tensmithry, black smithry, carpentry, radio repairing and watch repairing are 124 person in the district.

C. Educated people:

Based on ethnical political and religious consideration, the district is ignored by the previous government to pay attention on the education sector of the region. Therefore the number of educated people are very less and just reach to 90 persons of whom 15 are B.Sc, 15 are equivalent to B.Sc and the remaining are graduated from high school.

Labor:	1020	Educated:	90
Permanent Jobless:	929	Technical:	124
Seasonal Jobless:	85%		

Health:

In this district of more than 79000 persons of population a single hospital does not exist. Recently a Leprocy Clinic was established by Lepco which is busy to treat Leprocy patient only.

A Clinic was established by Swedish Committee for Afghanistan(SCA) in Meradena village which is run by a MD doctor and a Nurse and a sub Clinic is in Khakrezuk village. They can't meet the needs of the people, and the people take their patient to either Ghazni of Jaghori for treatment which have distance of 160km and 60km respectively.

There is not mother and child care center and delivery center for pregnant women, therefore the pregnant women face difficulties

during delivery and some die. The rate of the death of new born children is very high, because of lack of vaccine, non-existence of mother and child care clinic, Medicine and uncontrolled pregnancy periods.

In vaccination sector, Avicen vaccinated children against five fatal disease before, but since the beginning of 1995 they have stopped their activities too.

70% of the people are not provided with clean drinking water, because they could only use streams or canal water for drinking which cross many villages and certainly polluted and causes different kind of disease.

Education:

Before war there were a high school in Meradena and a secondary school in Shenadeh and one or two schools to the rest part of Malistan. They were destroyed during the war and in 1992 three schools were established by NGO's in Meradena, Shenah Deh and Muknak. They have grade 10th, 10th and 9th respectively at the moment.

The students have to walk 5 -6 km every day to reach the school and these schools can not meet the need of the people, because the number of kids eligible to school are around 27000 and the above three schools can only attract 1600 students totally of which 700 students in Meradena school, 500 students in Shena Deh and 300 students in Muknak school are under education.

Besides the above schools, an other mixed school of boys and girls with 100 students is also running on in Meradena village by Shuhada organization.

The difficulties which are faced by the above schools are lack of chairs, tables, chalk, teaching materials and professional and experienced teachers which caused the students to be disinterested in school.

Bazaar and Roads:

Three main bazaars are located in Meradena, Shena Deh and Khakrezuk villages of not more than 200 shops each. The shops mainly contains Pakistani commodities which dominated by food materials.

The local commodities as skin of cow, goat and sheep and Qurooth (dried churned sour milk) in relatively low price are sold in these bazaars and instead foreign necessary commodities are bought at higher price. The high charge of transportation and the bad condition of the roads have increased the price of the commodities which are imported to the region and affected the price of the local material inversely.

Report of

Hazarajat Mini Survey

On

First and second Part Districts of Behsood

Preface:

Based on the contract signed between NCA/NRC as Donar and CAWC and CCA as implementing partners, the survey teams of CAWC and CCA moved to the Behsood - I and - II districts for surveying on September 3,1995.

Each teams consists of three members reached the target villages to contact the elders and grey beards for collecting information in such a way that the recorded figures should be close to the actual as much as possible. Therefore the methods of observations, interview from many people and cross checking of the questions from different people has been carried out in the surveying process, and the experience of other NGOs working in the area also taken into account for better achievement.

It is worth to mention that besides surveying of the two districts of first and second part of Behsood, our teams have surveyed the sub-districts of Dymirdad and Jalriz which are ethnically and regionally related to Behsood districts .

I- Geographical and Climate Situation:

A. District of First Part of Behsood:

This district covers **1327** square kilo meter consist of **232** villages at the north of Wardak province and bounded by Uruzgan province, District of second part of Behsood, Dymirdad sub-district and Jalriz sub-districts.

B. District of Second part of Behsood:

This district is located at the West of Wardak province covering **2198** Square kilo meter with **679** Villages and bounded by Bamyan province from the north, Ghazni province from the south, and district of the first part of Behsood from the East.

C. Sub-District of Dymirdad:

Dymirdad is located the West of Wardak province, it is bordering the province of Ghazni in the West. In it's north is located of the district of Behsood part one and towards the East the district of Jalriz and Nerkh. In the south-east lies the district of Chake Wardak. There are 92 Villages in this Sub-District.

D. Sub-District of Jalriz:

Jalriz is located in the north-east of Wardak province. The district comprises of 124 villages, and it is inhabited by

Roads:

Malistan district is connected by two roads to Ghazni city and Jaghori district from where extend to other part of the country.

The first connect Malistan to Ghazni through Nawar - Sarab with a total length of 160 km. This road is blocked to the traffic movement for six months, because it has a dangerous Pass called Basar pass which prevent traffic movement during rain and snow fall. Every year many Trucks and Lorries are turn aside to cause loss of life and property.

The second road with 60 km length pass through Shena Deh to the East to reach Jaghori then to Ghazni and other part of the country. This road is also crossing many mountains and Passes which created difficulties and causes loss of life and property as a result of turn aside of vehicles and remains close for 6 months because of the uplift of the water and snow fall.

Income Generation source:

Besides agriculture the people are also busy in livestock, handicraft, trading and daily wage work out side Afghanistan which are mentioning below:

A. Livestock:

One of the basic occupation of the people is livestock which include cow, sheep, goat and donkey. Sheep and goat are used for milk, meat, skin and wool, cow for meat and skin and donkey for transportation. The average numbers per housed hold may figure out as below:

No	Name	No. Per hold	Total
1.	Cow	3	29160
2,	Sheep	9	87480
3.	Goat	2	19440
4.	Donkey	1	9720
5.	Chicken	3	29160

The animal are feed and kept indoor for six months and for the next six months they are grazing in the posture. As a lack of veterinary clinic they died of some disease as Anthrax, Entrotoxima and black leg.

B. Handicraft:

Since long before Socks and Jackets have been netted and Geelim woven in the target area from wool by women, and sold in the local bazaar for meeting their needs and to some extent they solved their problems. Besides these activities some of the people are also busy in trading and the young people leave the area for Iran and

Pakistan to get job and earn money to support their families. This earning extent from 35 to 40 percent income of the people.

Nowadays the local handicraft are highly under pressure from foreign second hand commodities which are found in low price in the local bazaar. It seems if constructive steps would not be taken, the local handicraft might be destroyed.

Women in Malistan:

The women living with many similarities in rural area of Hazarajat, while the women in Malistan may have the following distinctions:

- They have relatively freedom to work without restriction in fields with or without their husbands to take part in productions.
- They don't use cover as the other women in Afghanistan.
- They can move freely in the village and meet their relatives.
- GRSP carried out many projects with women under WID programme in the field of Geelim weaving, Soap making, Poultry and TBA training course without any restriction from their relatives.

Effect of returnees:

As a result of internal war and new policy of Iran, 705 families containing of 5640 people and 2999 persons from Iran and 342 persons from Pakistan have arrived in the area. The returnees have effected the people both positively and negatively as:

A. Positive effect:

- Most of their men, women and children are literate and educated.
- Some of them have technical skill which may benefit the people.
- They are interested in education .
- Their women know some skill specially sewing, which may help the local women to learn this skill.

B. Negative effect:

- Most of the local people are facing shelter problems, while the returnees are burden on their shoulders.
- Most of the returnees are jobless and have nothing to eat and heat.
- Some of them are living with their relatives while the remaining in abandoned un healthy houses.

Problems:

- Mountainous situation and cold weather of the region.
- Lack of irrigation water specially in summer to damage

agriculture and decrease the yield.
- Agriculture disease as smut and rust, orchard pest as Tent worm and Aphids,and Cut worm in vegetable.
- Lack of Health Clinic, as the people take their patient to Ghazni or Jaghori for treatmet.
- Lack of Veterinary Clinic.
- Lack of school and teaching materials as well as chairs, tables windows and doors for the existing schools.
- Lack of transportation roads for vehicle, and bad condition of foot pathway roads between the neighboring villages.
- Lack of protective walls for the farm lands in the mountainous region where easily being eroded by flood during raining.
- Lack of Mother and Child Care Clinic to control both birth and death rate of the infant.
- Arrival of refugees in the region which increased the problems.

Community response:

The socio-economy situation in Malistan has made the people united as it is usual since long back that the people work collectively (Hasher) in Canal and stream cleaning, reaping and other major activities which is beyond of one or two persons power. Hence the share of the people have been remained always high in any projects. In irrigation, and education the shares of the people reaches to 50% by providing local materials and unskill labor.

The reaction of the local people toward returnees are fair and brotherly . They helped them financially and sheltered them in their houses. Therefore in most places three families are living in one house.

As mentioned above, with little helps and promotion from outside, the poor economy of the society may cross the line to sustainablity and encourage them to plan, evaluate and carry out their projects themselves.

Recommendation:

In reference to figures on the survey sheets and observation of the society from near, the following are recommended:

- To solve the returnees problems, instant helps is needed to be carried out.
- Support of irrigation and agriculture, supply of resistant and adaptable improved seeds, promotion of Orchard of Apricot and Apple and vegetable, and controlling of Agriculture diseases and pest.
- Promotion of income generation projects (Poultry, Sock and Jacket knitting, Geelim and Qalin weaving...) to tackle immigration and joblessness.
- Technical training courses on Black smithry, Tensmithry,

Carpentry and Motor winding.
- Tailoring course for women.
- TBA training course.
- Establishment of new schools and supplying of teaching materials and teaching facilitator.
- Establishment of PHC and Mother and child Care clinic.
- Repairing of connecting roads.

Report of Hazarajat Mini Survey

On

Surkhparsa and Shikh Ali District

1995

Parwan Province

Submitted By:

Partners for Social Development
(PSD)

Submitted To:

Norwegian Refugee Council

(NRC)

Report

Of

Hazarajat Mini Survey

On

Surkhparsa and Shikh Ali Districts

Summary sheet- Surkhparsa district:

1. Total villages..60
2. Number of families before war:..........................15380
3. Number of families after war:...........................22080
4. Population before war:.................................107660
5. Population after war:..................................153360
6. Family returnees from Kabul:.............................6700
7. Total farm land (In Jerib):..............................5808
8. Cereal crop land(in Jerib):..............................2500
9. Fodder land(in Jerib):...................................1080
10. Unfruit trees land(in Jerib):............................553
11. Fruit trees land(in Jerib):.............................1675
12. Permanent labor...4030
13. Permanent jobless.......................................2070
14. Technical labor...1718
15. Educated people..249
16. Crop average yield per jerib ....560 kg
17. Total yield of wheat per year...........................1399 MT
18. Imported wheat per year................................23614 MT

Summary sheet- Shikh Ali district:

1. Total villages.. ..30
2. Number of families before war:.........................8560
3. Number of families after war:..........................10140
4. Population before war:.................................59920
5. Population after war:..................................71040
6. Family returnees from Kabul:...........................1580
7. Total farm land (In Jerib):............................2018
8. Cereal crop land(in Jerib):............................1000
9. Fodder land(in Jerib):.................................613
10. Unfruit trees land(in Jerib):.........................193
11. Fruit trees land(in Jerib):...........................212
12. Permanent labor.......................................5600
13. Permanent jobless.....................................7515
14. Technical labor.......................................965
15. Educated people.......................................119
16. Crop average yield per jerib ....525 kg
17. Total yield of wheat per year....,,...................524 MT
18. Imported wheat per year...............................10945 MT

Summary sheet- Punjab and Yakowlung Districts:

1. Total villages.. ..95
2. Number of families before war:.........................18649
3. Number of families after war:..........................24149
4. Population before war:.................................130544
5. Population after war:..................................169050
6. Family returnees from Kabul:...........................5500
7. Returnees without family from Iran....................8850
7. Total farm land (In Jerib):............................14150
8. Cereal crop and Foddrer land (in Jerib)...............12500
10. Unfruit trees land(in Jerib):.........................1450
11. Fruit trees land(in Jerib):...........................200
12. Permanent labor.......................................9850
13. Permanent jobless.....................................10550
14. Technical labor.......................................1885
15. Educated people.......................................185

Report

Of

Hazarajat Mini Survey

On

Surkhparsa and Shikh Ali Districts

Preface:

Based on contract between NRC as funder and PSD as implementer, the survey team of PSD moved to Surkhparsa and Shikh Ali Districts.

The two districts surveyed by our groups in such a manner that the team reached the villages to contact the elders and grey beard of the village to collect the information. This was done in comfortable and warm atmosphere in order to avoid misunderstandings, and repeatedly the question were asked from different groups to decrease the errors.

To succeed in finding of the problems, al resource and needs precisely, our teams benefitted from the experience of other organization which are working in the villages. Therefore the recorded figures are very close to the actual.

Geography and Climate:

A. Surkhparsa District:

This district with an area of 949 square kilometer located at the west of Parwan Province which bounded from the north by Shik Ali district, from the south and west by Wardak province and from the east by Ghorband district and has an altitude of 2100 meter from the sea level.

B. Shikh Ali District:

This district is also located at the west of Parwan Province covering 907 square kilometer which bounded from the north and west by Bameyan Province, from the south by Surkhparsa district and from the east by Ghorband district with an average altitude of 2220 meter from the sea level.

The temperature degree through the year fluctuate between -16c to +33c degree of cellos during cold and warm season. Its winter is cold and its summer is soft, and the snowing and raining period in these tow districts are between December and April with heavy snow fall.

Political and Security Situation:

The two districts are controlled by Military shuras belonging to both Hezb-e-Wahdat and Harakat Islami. During the years of Jehad no major conflict has been happened between the different parties. Beside Military shura, there are local shuras consist of elders and grey beard people who are mostly responsible for solving of disputes arisen in the district and the military shura are supposed to settle the local shura decisions.

Ethnic Situation:

Most of the resident of these two district are formed of Hazara belonging to shait sect and some Hazara of Sunni sect, while some Tajik of Sunni sect are also living in the districts.

Narcotic Cultivation:

Fortunately no report of Narcotic cultivation have been heard yet from the two districts.

Population:

A. Surkhparsa District:

The after war population of this district are 154360 people living in 22080 families and the population before war are 107660 people in 15380 families which shows an increase of 46300 people during this 15 years.

B. Shikh Ali District:

The population of this district after war is recorded 71040 people in 10140 family, while before war it was 59920 people in 8560 families which shows an increase of 11120 people.

For details pleas refer to summery sheet of both districts.

The mountainous situation and limited local and natural resources has resulted that the districts must have the highest figure of refugees in Kabul since long back. Therefore the returnees from Kabul is the highest figure among the whole refugee returned to the area recently and there is not hop that they will take refugee back there in the near future.

Local Resource:

A. Agriculture:

The total agricultural land in the two districts are 7826 Jerib while the total number of population in the tow districts increased to 225300 people. If the average yield of one Jerib of land is

counted 560Kg , then the total land specified for wheat will produce 1923 MT which is sufficient for only one of the year and remaining needs of 11 months should be imported from abroad.

B. Fruit Trees:

The main fruit trees in the region include Apple, Apricot, Almond, walnut and Mulberry. Although 50% of the fruit trees are improved but because of irregular planting they can not achieve reasonable yield and mostly subjected by Tent worm and Codling moth.

C. Unfruit Trees:

The unfruit trees include different kinds of Papular varieties which cover 746 Jeribs of land and mostly are used for heating , cooking and house construction.

The specification of agriculture and orchard lands are described as below:

No.	Item	Surkhparsa	Shikh Ali
1.	Agriculture land	5808 J	2018 J
2.	Fodder and Crop	3580 J	1613 J
3.	Orchard	1675 J	212 J
4.	Unfruit Trees	553 J	193 J

Human Resource:

A. Labor:

Since the districts are mountainous and the people are land less people therefore the labor force can be found in the region under two categories of permanent and seasonal labors:

B. Permanent Labor:

They are the people who don't have land of their own. Therefore most of them work on others land or leave the area for seeking job in Iran Pakistan and other places.

C. Seasonal Labor:

Due to the cold winter and heavy snow fall most of the people are jobless for almost six months and they just clear out the snow of the roof of their houses in the winter, while a small number are busy in running on their shops during the winter.

mostly of Pashtun, Tajiek and Hazara ethnics. Jalriz boundaries meet in the north with Parwan province in the east with Kabul province and provincial capital Maidan Sher, in the south with the district of Noerkh and Day Mirdad and in the West with district Behsud part 1.The West part of Jalriz, Sarchashma and Siakhak is populated by Hazara people, This part is known as a Behsood sub- division by local authorities. This is consisting of 24 main villages and 4850 families.

The average height of the above mentioned districts from the sea level are differs from **3000m** to **3500m** and the temperature fluctuate between -25c to +30c during the year.

The weather during winter is cold with snow. The snow fall start from mid December and keep continuing to April. During this period the roads to the districts are blocked to the traffic movement.

The mountainous situation of the area caused to decreased the farming land, and the total farm land just increase to **16627** Jeribs consist of small pieces of land with high slop.

Although the Helmand River originated from the highest mountain of Afghanistan which is called Baba mountain located in this region, but the mountainous situation of the area has made it impossible to utilize the river into irrigation in the area itself, therefore the districts are highly faced with lack of irrigation water and most of their lands are remained barren and a few of them are irrigated by springs and Kareezes.

II. Political and Security Situation:

The security situation of the districts are very calm and peaceful. Although the area is controlled by both Hezb-e-Wahdat and Harakat-e-Islami of Mohsini, but during and after Jihad period no major incident has been taken place in the region and they highly cooperate with each other regarding the security of the area and NGOs working in the region.

Beside administrative shura, local shura is also exist in the area to solve the problems of the people at villages and districts levels and the administrative shura(military shura) is supposed to apply the Districts shura decisions.

III. Ethnic:

Both of the two districts of Behsood and the two sub-District of Dymirdad and west and north of Jalriz have been exclusively inhabited by Hazara region.

IV. Other NGOs:

Madera	Agriculture
Avicen	Vaccination
Lepco	Leaprocy/Tubercles
Dutch committee	Veterinary
CCA	TTC
CAWC	School & clinic

V. Narcotic Cultivation:

Fortunately the report of Narcotic cultivation in the target area has not been heard yet.

The numbers of labor are listed in the table below:

No.	District	Labor	Permanent Labor	Seasonal Labor	Technical Labor
1.	Shikh Ali	5600	7515	10156	965
2.	Surkhparsa	4030	2070	5770	1718

<u>Income resource:</u>

A. Agriculture and Livestock:

The agriculture land in the two districts are very limited and can't be considered as a major income resource. Besides agriculture, people are busy in livestock but the number of livestock is also limited as in both districts every household in average have 3 sheep for getting milk, meat and wool and one donkey for transportation.

B. Handicraft:

The knitting of sock, jacket glove and weaving of Geelim and Baruk are commonly practiced in the region since long before and the people still keep continuing these activities. The raw material for these activities are brought from abroad and after processing they are sold in local bazaars.

The poverty and lack of jobs have resulted that the people must leave the area and take refugee to Iran, Pakistan and other places for getting jobs and earning money. This earning increase to 35% on the total income of the people.

<u>Education:</u>

Surkhparsa district has two high schools and 14 secondary and primary schools. At the moment the schools are facing lack of chairs, tables, teaching materials and professional teachers which resulted the people to be disinterested in the schools.

Shikh Ali district has 12 primary and secondary schools which are facing lack of teaching materials schools buildings, doors windows and furniture.

In both of the two district schools, 1800 students are under education and every day the number decrease.

The total number of educated people in Surkhparsa district are 247 and in Shikh Ali district are 119 people.

Health:

A Hospital was running on by MSH in Lowlinch village located at the border between the tow districts. The patients from both districts were treated in the Hospital, but since 1994 MSH has stopped funding the Hospital. Now the building is empty and there is not Doctor and medicine in the Hospital.

Two MD doctors in Surkhparsa and three MD doctors in Shik Ali district are running their private clinic for treatment of the local people at high charge at the moment. As a lack of medicine and Doctors the people usually take their patient to Charicar or Kabul for treatment.

Problems:

- Clean drinking water is not available for 65% of the people and they use the water of the river for drinking which pass through many villages and result a lot of diseases.
- Lack of health clinic .
- Construction and repairing of the school buildings and supplying of teaching material and furniture.
- The returnees problems which are created many difficulties for the local people as well as for themselves.

Recommendations:

- Repairing and cleaning of the springs and Kareezes and supplying of drinking water for the people.
- Rehabilitation of Lowlinch Hospital which is vital for the people.
- Reconstruction of the schools buildings and supplying of teaching materials and furniture.
- Emergency helps for refugees to supply food, fuel for cooking and heating and shelter.
- Establishment of income generation sources as Poultry, Soap making and handicraft.
- Repairing of the roads which highly affect cost of commodities.

Report

Of

Punjab and Yakowlung Districts

Geographical Situation :

Punjab and Yakowlung districts belong to Bameyan Province. These tow districts are mountainous region with cold weather. The people are very land less and living at the foot of the mountains where the slop of the mountains are used for crop plantation of rain feed wheat. The area is covered by snow for more than 4 months during the winter.

Population:

The population of both districts after war are 169050 persons in 42798 families and before war was 130544 persons in 18649 families. The refugee who have returned from Kabul and Iran to the districts are 5500 families and they are describe as below: .

1. Family and Population Table:

No.	District	Family before war	Family after war	Population before war	Population after war
1.	Punjab	7792	10092	54544	70650
2.	Yakowlung	10857	14057	76000	98400

2. Returnees Table:

No.	District	Family From Kabul	Family From Iran	Without family From Iran
1.	Punjab	2200	100	5400
2.	Yakowlung	3000	200	3450

Local Resource:

The people in the tow distracts are land less because the region is very mountainous and the total farm lands of both districts are 14150 Jerib land , therefore agriculture is not the considerable source of income of the tow districts. The land specified for crop are 12500 Jeribs and for Trees 1650 Jeribs. Different kind of agriculture diseases have resulted the decrease in crop production.

The following table shows the crop and orchard land in both districts:

No.	Items	Yakowlung District	Punjab District
1.	Agriculture Land	7200 J	6950 J
2.	Crop and Fodder	6500 J	6000 J
3.	Orchard land	100 J	100 J
4.	Unfruit Trees	600 J	850 J

Labor force:

Since there is not sufficient land of agriculture and other income generation source in the tow districts to attract the labor force, therefore the labor force leave the area and take refugee to other places to find job and earn money for supporting their families.

The labor force are estimated as below in the tow districts:

No.	Items	Punjab District	Yakowlung District
1.	Labor:	5050	5500
2.	Permanent Jobless:	6650	3200
3.	Educated:	100	85
4.	Technical labor:	865	1020

Education :

In both districts tow high school and 6 primary and secondary schools are running on. The students of these schools increase to almost 1500 boys and nobody has paid attention in development of these tow districts specially education sector, therefore most of the population of the tow districts have been remained illiterate.

Income source:

The main income generation source in the district is livestock because the region is mountainous of good posture. The livestock includes cow , goat, sheep, and donkey for milk, meat, wool and transportation. But most of these animals dies of different disease.

Handicraft:

In these tow districts sock, Jacket and Glove Knitting, Geelim weaving and Namud(made of pressed wool) making are from the

occupation of the people and recently Qalin weaving is also promoted in Yakowlung district.

Problems:

- Lack of Health and medicine.
- Lack of roads and bad condition of the existence roads.
- Lack of schools for kids.
- Lack of income generation source.
- Lack of food resulted malnutrition in the districts.
- cold weather of the districts.
- Problems of the returnees as shelter, food and firewood.

Recommendation:

- Establishment of Health and veterinary Clinic.
- Promotion of income generation source projects.
- promotion of skills for self employment.
- Emergency help to the returnees recently arrived in the districts.
- Support of livestock and promotion of better quality of animal.

Summary sheet- Shikh Ali district:

1. Total villages...................................... ..30
2. Number of families before war:.........................8560
3. Number of families after war:.........................10140
4. Population before war:...............................59920
5. Population after war:................................71040
6. Family returnees from Kabul:...........................1580
7. Total farm land (In Jerib):............................2018
8. Cereal crop land(in Jerib):............................1000
9. Fodder land(in Jerib):..................................613
10. Unfruit trees land(in Jerib):..........................193
11. Fruit trees land(in Jerib):............................212
12. Permanent labor.......................................5600
13. Permanent jobless.....................................7515
14. Technical labor..965
15. Educated people..119
16. Crop average yield per jerib ....525 kg
17. Total yield of wheat per year...,,....................524 MT
18. Imported wheat per year.............................10945 MT

Hazarajat Mini Survey Form

ولایت :

ولسوالی :

قریه :

تاریخ سروی :

مؤسسه سروی کننده :

اسم سروی کننده :

نفوس:

۱- تعداد فامیل قبل از جنگ ☐ بعد از جنگ ☐

۲- تعداد مجموعی نفوس قریه قبل از جنگ ☐ بعد از جنگ ☐

۳- تعداد فامیل های عودت کننده از کابل ☐ از ایران ☐ از پاکستان ☐ از جا های دیگر ☐

٤- تعداد عودت کننده های بدون فامیل: از کابل ☐ از ایران ☐ از پاکستان ☐ از جا های دیگر ☐

۵- چه تعداد آنها دوباره برخواهند گشت: به کابل ☐ به ایران ☐ به پاکستان ☐ به جا های دیگر ☐

٦- عودت کننده ها در کجا زنده گی می کنند : با اقارب شان ☐ با رفقای شان ☐ یا خانه بدوش اند ☐

منابع محلی :

۱- مجموع ساحه زراعتی قریه به جریب ☐

۲- ساحه کشت غله جات به جریب ☐

۳- ساحه کشت علوفه جات به جریب ☐

٤- ساحه غرس درختان مثمر به جریب ☐

۵- ساحه درختان غیر مثمر به جریب ☐

قوای بشری :

۱- آیا نیروی کار آزاد در قریه وجود دارد : بلی ☐ نی ☐ اگر بلی تعداد آن چند است ☐

۲-تعداد بیکاران دایمی ☐ تعداد بیکاران فصلی ☐

منابع عایداتی و اشتغال عمده مردم :

منابع عایداتی مردم درین منطقه چه است ؟

۱- زراعت ☐ مالداری ☐ تجارت ☐ صنایع دستی ☐

۲- صنایع دستی مهم قریه کدام ها اند؟گلیم بافی ☐ قالین بافی ☐ جوراب بافی و شال بافی ☐

جاکت بافی ☐ برک ☐

مشکلات عمده منطقه:

۱- مشکلات که مردم از حل آن عاجز اند:

ورود مهاجرین به منطقه چه تأثیر داشته است؟ مثبت ☐ منفی ☐

لطفاً مشکلات و نیازمندیهای عمومی قریه، معلومات اضافی و خصوصاً مهاجرین را در پشت همین ورق و یا اوراق ضمیمه دیگر بنویسید.

VI. Population:

1. The District of first part of Behsood, Sarchashma and Daymirdad consist of **166504**persons in **28516** families.
2. The District of the second part of Behsood consist of **248139**Persons in **40756** families.

The lack of local resource, agricultural lands, pastures and fair weather resulted the huge number of immigration from these two districts to take refugee in Kabul, Iran, Pakistan and other places for seeking the way of supporting the life of their families.

The return of the refugees to the districts which recently have been taken place are highly huge and increase to **15204** families and they are burden on the shoulder of the local people mainly their relatives who have not the power of supporting them. because the income source of the local people are very limited.

The returnees are living with either their relatives or friends. and their returning have caused the price of commodities to increase and they need to emergency help.

The number of refugees, families and population are described in Annex - I.

VII. Local Resource:

A. Agriculture:

Since the area is mountainous, therefore the agriculture lands has been decreased to the lowest of its limit of 3317 Jeribs in the district of the first part and 55000 Jeribs in the District of the second part.

Wheat and fodder are from the priorities planted in the area. The cold weather and the sensitiveness of the local wheat seeds against disease as smut and rust have caused to decrease the yield per Jerib of land which is 175 Kg.

The total land specified for wheat in both of the Districts are 58784 Jeribs which according to the above estimation produce 10287 MT each year. If the average use of each family is to be counted 3kg wheat/day, then the total product of 10287 MT might be sufficient for three months of the years and the next nine months needs which amount to 30861 MT of wheat must be brought from abroad to the region.

B. Fruit Trees:

Generally fruit trees can not seen in the area, but only in Sarchashma village of Behsood, local Apple trees with low productivity and low quality are planted irregularly and un-technically. These trees are being affecting by Tent worm and codling moth worm every year to decrease the product.

The region is potentially reedy for planting and promoting of fruit trees if attention paid.

C. Unfruit Trees:

The Unfruit Tree consist of different kinds of Popular which can not meet the needs of the people in the target area.

VIII. Human Resource:

The mountainous situation, cold weather and low productivity of agriculture land have resulted the large amount of joblessness in the region which amount the permanent jobless to 37.30%, and the seasonal jobless to 99%. Therefore most of the people during the recent years have taken refugee to Kabul, Iran and Pakistan to find job and support their family.

The recent fighting in Kabul and new policy of Iran in relation to refugees, have caused 15000 families to return back in the area.

IX. Income Resource.

A. Handicraft:

The knitting of sock, glove, and Jacked and weaving of glim is common from long time back in the region, but the import of second hand cloth in the region negatively affected the local handicraft and forced it to the boundary of complete destruction.

B. Livestock:

Each family have five sheep and two cow of local type in average. Most of them are died from the disease of Intrux and Entrotexima because there is not Veterinary Clinic in the region to control the disease.

C. Health:

The health situation in the region is very bad. Before some Clinic were running on by MSH, but they closed their clinic and from the time of their closer there is not a single Clinic to help the people in health sector and the people take their patient to Ghazni city for treatment.

There are six MD Doctors running private clinics in their private medical stores.

In vaccination sector, Avicin has a Clinic in Tezak village of the district of the first part which due to mountainous situation of the region and long distance between the villages could not play its roll effectively.

Before the war there were four Health center in Behsood, of which the buildings are remained and occupied by the security forces now. The security forces agree to transfer them if Health centres are going to be established there.

X. Education:

Before the war in Behsood(I&II) including Daymirdad and Sia Khak there were 47 high/primary schools which were run by former governments. During the war most of these schools were destroyed by bombardment, rocket shilling and lack of maintenance.

Now the first and second part of Behsood Districts have two high school and 33 primary schools. These schools are faced with lack of teachers and teaching materials and mostly the personal salaries of the schools are paid by the people.

XI. Bazaar and Roads:

A. Bazaar:

The Districts of Behsood have five Bazaars of 120 shops in average each. The local commodities as Glim, skin and Quroot are brought to the Bazaar and then exported to other places, and instead foreign commodities specially Pakistani are imported to these Bazaars.

B. Roads:

Behsood is connected by two roads to other provinces of Afghanistan. The first is Behsood - Nawar - Ghazni and the second is Behsood - Mydan - Kabul. The second rout is closed because of recent fighting in Kabul and party base conflict along the rout. More over, the roads are closed from December to April due to snow, rain and water rise up in spring.

Problems:

- Mountainous situation and cold weather of the region.
- Lack of irrigation water.
- Agriculture disease as smut and rust, orchard pest as Tent worm and Aphids, and Cut worm in vegetable.
- Lack of Health Clinic, as the people take their patient to Ghazni.
- Lack of Veterinary Clinic.
- Shelter for clinics and schools are needed.
- Lack of teaching materials as well as chairs, tables windows and doors for the existing schools.
- Lack of transportation roads for vehicle, and bad condition of foot pathway roads between the neighbouring villages..
- Lack of protective walls for the farm lands in the mountainous region where easily being eroded by flood during raining season.
- Lack of Mother and Child Care Clinic to control both birth and death rate of the infant.
- Arrival of refugees in the region which considerably has increased the problems.

Recommendation:

In reference to figures on the survey sheets and observation of the society from near, the following are recommended:

- To solve the returnees problems, emergency helps is needed to be carried out.
- Support of irrigation and agriculture, supply of resistant and adaptable improved seeds, promotion of Orchard of Apricot and Apple and vegetable, and controlling of Agriculture diseases and pest.
- Promotion of income generation projects (Poultry, Sock and Jacket knitting, Glim and Qalin weaving...) to tackle immigration and joblessness.
- Tailoring course for women.
- TBA training course.
- Establishment of PHC and Mother and child Care clinic.
- Repairing of connecting roads.
- Shelter for schools and clinics.

Annex: I Hazarajat mini survey project summary sheet.
II Financial report.
III Photographs.

Report of Hazarajat Mini Survey

On

Jaghori District

1995

Ghazni Province

Submitted By:

Ghazni Rural Support Programme
(GRSP)

Submitted To:

(NRC/NCA)

Report

Of

Hazarajat Mini Survey

On

Jaghori District

Summary sheet - Jaghori District:

1. Total villages.......................................110
2. Number of families before war:......................18925
3. Number of families after war:.......................23294
4. Population before war:.............................118710
5. Population after war:..............................156285
6. Family returnees from Iran:...........................133
7. Family returnees from Kabul:..........................765
8. Family returnees from Pakistan:....................... 46
9. Returnees without family from Iran:..................4000
10. Returnees without family from Pakistan:.............1931
11. Returnees without family from Kabul..................794
12. Total farm land (In Jerib):........................73321
13. Cereal crop land(in Jerib):........................45680
14. Fodder land(in Jerib):.............................11732
15. Unfruit trees land(in Jerib):.......................7406
16. Fruit trees land(in Jerib):.........................8504
17. Permanent labor.....................................5310
18. Permanent jobless...................................6021
19. Technical labor.....................................1482
20. Educated people......................................150
21. Crop average yield per jerib ....245 kg
22. Total yield of wheat per year......................14052 MT
23. Imported wheat per year............................11244 MT

Report

Of

Hazarajat Mini Survey

On

Jaghori District

Preface:

Based on contract between NRC as funder and GRSP as implementer, the survey team of GRSP moved to Jaghori and Malistan.

The main attention of the survey forms, which were prepared in Peshawar focused on local resource and the war effected returnees from Kabul. Besides doing this, GRSP groups have also surveyed other branches as agriculture, irrigation, Livestock, education, and health to reflect the problems of the vulnerable people of the areas.

The two districts surveyed by two groups of 3 member each in such a manner that the team reached the villages to contact the elders and gray beard of the village to collect the information. This was done in comfortable and warm atmosphere in order to avoid misunderstandings, and repeatedly the question were asked from different groups to decrease the errors.

GRSP teams took the advantage from their previous knowledge of the area and observation knowledge in recording of the figures to settle as much accuracy as possible.

To succeed in finding of the problems, local resource and needs precisely, our teams benefitted from the experience of other organization which are working in the villages. Therefore the recorded figures are very close to the actual.

Geography and Climate:

Jghori district with an area of (1855) square kilometer located at a distance of around **120 km** in the south - west of Ghazni province. It is bounded by Malistan and Nawar from the north, Moqoor and Gealan from the south, Qarabagh and Moqoor from the east and Zabul province from the west.

The district is located at a height of **2900 - 3300 m** from the sea level and covered mostly by high mountains. The weather is cold during the winter and hot during summer. During winter the ground is covered by snow for 3 months. The raining and snowing start from December and continue to May. In spring (which is stated from

HAZARAJAT

MINI SURVEY

PREPARED BY

CENTRAL AFGHANISTAN WELFARE COMMITTEE (CAWC),
COOPERATION CENTRE FOR AFGHANISTAN (CCA),
GHAZNI RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME (GRSP),
&
PARTNERS FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (PSD)

FUNDED BY


Norwegian Church Aid
Kirkens Nodhjelp


Norwegian Refugee Council
Flyktningeradet

HAZARASJAT MINI SURVEY

INDEX :

Please note :

Detailed survey forms at Village level are available at NCA/NRC Afghanistan programme and at ARIC.

11/03/96 AS

Report of Hazarajat Mini Survey

From

Behsood-I & Behsood-II

1995

Wardak Province

Prepared By:

Central Afghanistan Welfare Committee (CAWC)

&

Cooperation Centre for Afghanistan (CCA)

Submitted To:

NCA/NRC